THE GARDINER CLAIM.

As the affair of the "Gardiner claim" has ataracted a great share of public attention, and there have been various and very contradictory statements published respecting it, we have, for our own satisfaction as well as that of our readers, obtained from a gendeman who has devoted some time and attention to ascertain the facts, and who is perfectly disinterested and entirely unconnected with the claim, the following statement, the correctness of which he has no doubt will be fully and satisfactorily established under the legal investigation to which it will be subjected. We have ourselves not had the opportunity to verify the facts by personal examination : but from the character of our informant, have no doubt of his entire conviction of the then made with Mexico, and neither he nor any truth of all the points which he has taken the trouble one else could have the least idea that any protruth of all the points which he has taken the trouble

damages sustained by him for having, at a few days' notice, been driven from and obliged to abandon a silver mine which he owned in Mexico, and which treatment he had received from the Mexican authorities. he was working to great profit during the late war with that country, and from which he was thus suddenly expelled on the approach of the American armies, under the pretence that he might render services or communicate important information to

The original and principal counsel employed by Dr., Gardiner to prosecute his claim before the Board of Commissioners in this city was the Hon. Wanny Trompson, of South Carolina, and the documents which he first produced to Mr. T. in support of it, being all that he then had, were his books of crisinal angula latter. of original entry, letters, bills, receipts, and other papers connected with the purchase and working of his mine, bearing the undoubted impress of originality and authenticity.

Though forming the crude materials and founda

tion of his evidence, these papers were not in such a form or so authenticated as to be considered sufficient to establish his claim under the rules which had been adopted by the Commissioners, and he was obliged to visit Mexico in order to have them duly authenticated and to obtain the legal testimony of the parties connected with these original vouch ers. Having, as he thought, accomplished this object, he returned to Washington, and his claim was submitted to the Commissioners, who made a preliminary decision that the claim was admissible.

The substance of this decision, which was the merely that the Mexican authorities had inflicted a pecuniary injury upon Dr. Gardiner; and that, as he was an American citizen, he was entitled to indemnity under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the amount of which indemnity was to be ascertained and decided after the documents had been examined upon that point.

tled were not complete, and it became necessary indebted for the means to work his mine. Of the him to make these compromises, as well as to defray the needful expenses of his trip, he was obliged to sell a portion of his claim, as the only mode by which he could obtain money; for he had been left entirely destitute of available means. In the completion of his testimony he was successful; but only partially so in his other object, and he still left unsettled demands against him in Mexico to the extent of more than \$100,000, being the balance due for money which he had obtained origi-nally to procure the needful machinery, and to open and work his mine, as his whole expenditure on it amounted to \$230,000, part of which was defrayed by the produce of it. The above balance of debt was to be paid (and part of it has already been paid) from the amount which might be awarded to him for his claim.

The whole proceedings of Dr. G., and all the collateral circumstances connected with this claim, putting aside the overwhelming documentary evidence in its favor, tend irresistibly to establish its genuineness, both as to its authenticity and its amount. It was not a case completely and fully made up from the very commencement, with the documents and proofs all complete and duly arranged in legal and undeniable order, but the papers originally produced by him to his counsel were in their original and crude condition, and just in such a state as a man might be supposed to have his books and papers who, at a very short notice, had been obliged to pick them up in his office, in order that they might accompany him in his hurried and forced departure; and it was his counsel who had to point out to him the legal deficiency in his evidence, and what was necessary to be done in order to comply with the rules which the Commissioners had established. This would not have been so had the claim been a fraudulent or made-up one; but, on the contrary, in that case he would have come forward with every thing in due and complete order.

ed one, or even that such a mine ever existed. As regards the former, the acknowledged and undoubted fact of his present heavy indebtedness in Mexico shows that he not only had credit, but that he had successfully used that credit; and the books and vouchers before the Commissioners fully established that he had had the use of a much larger sum, and exhibit the most minute details of the expen-

With the view to the security of the revenue or tax imposed upon the produce of all mines, the laws of Mexico oblige the Alcalde of the place to keep a book of original entry for all the transactions of the mines, both for their expenditure and produce, all the details of which are furnished to him day by day by the parties interest d. Among the documents produced in the present case is the duly authenticated copy of this book, thus kept for Dr. Gardiner's mine, the original being always on record in the office of the Alcalde. In this book are detailed all the operations of the mine day by day, and closed up weekly, with the outlay for labor, materials, quicksilver, mules, water-dam, saw-mill, erecting refinery, &c., and exhibiting the gradual progress and expansion of the work from its incipient state until its more full operation. All the collateral circumstances connected with the details of this book carry with them internal evidence of originality and authenticity, apparent even to a cagual observer, and rendering it highly improbable that, it could possibly have been prepared for the purpose. Among the items charged is a large for a steam-engine and machinery, procur ed in England, with the names of the party who furnished it, and the expenses of transporting it to and erecting it in Mexico, for the purpose o working the mine. The fact that such an engine and machinery were actually sent to him from England, and paid for agreeably to the entries

n the books, is pretty strong evidence that he was carrying on some extensive works in Mexico. His large indebtedness in Mexico is a matter of notoriety; and also that, in consequence of the knowledge that a preliminary award had been made in his favor, the bulk of his creditors there refused to accept of his offered comromise. This latter is also a proof that these creditors believed that his claim was not only a just one, but also for a heavy amount, as they were fully aware of the large sum for which he was indebt One of these very debts, to the amount of \$20,000, has been paid by him to a gentleman of this city, authorized to collect it, thus showing that they are al, and not fictitious.

rai, and not fictitious.

There are various strong collateral circumstance in proof of the reality and extent of the claim; one of these is, that he mentioned the particulars and details of his claim to various persons soon after his expulsion, and during the existence of the war with Mexico, when he could have had no motive for falsehood or exaggeration, as the treaty was not vision for such claims would be made in the treaty. Among others to whom he made these statement The claim of Dr. GARDINER was for loss and was Col. GATES, whilst he was in command of Tamhe could have no expectation that he would ever receive any indemnity, but that his loss, like all other losses sustained by individuals in a state of war, would have to be borne by himself, in the same manner as if his ship or cargo had been captured on the high seas by an enemy's cruiser. The tes-timonies in favor of the standing and character of Dr. Gardiner are of the most respectable nature, and are from such men as Gen. Scorr, Senators

The substance of this decision, which was the usual mode adopted by the Commissioners, was ried into effect such a fraud, would naturally indicate great shrewdness, tact, and talent; and voluntarily to have subsequently confessed to his own in-famy, without motive, belied the possession of the very qualifications by which he had succeeded. But the falsehood was on the face of the tale as

reported; for, instead of taking \$80,000 with him, The proofs, however, to establish the whole mount to which Dr. G. considered himself entiled were not complete. \$80,000, it is a matter of public notoriety where he has left \$230,000, besides the \$20,000 for him to make a second visit to Mexico. In this visit he also had another object in view, which was to endeavor to compromise in whole or in part with his creditors in Mexico, to whom he was very heavily amounting to \$321,000, he has left the above large sum perfectly accessible to the Government, is anovery large sume he had procured for this purpose a portion had been refunded from the produce of his mining operations, but still leaving a very heavy indebtedness existing at the time he was at once have placed all his means out of sight and forcibly expelled from his property. To enable inaccessible to any legal process. Mr. Porte also

> In the preceding statement no detail has been entered into as to the nature of the proof which was produced before the Commissioners, which was of the most respectable and conclusive nature, and in every respect confirmed by all the collateral circumrigid personal cross-examination of the claimant

We will only add to the above that, as suspicion has been excited respecting the genuineness of this claim, we understand that the Government is determined to make the most complete and searching investigation on the subject, and to probe the facts of the case to the very bottom. This is alike due not only to the members of the Board of Commissioners, but also to all the parties in any way connected with the affair, all of whom, as we are informed, are most anxious that a thorough and complete investigation should be had. Should it prove to be fraudulent, it will be one of the most, if not the most extraordinary cases of the kind that has ever occurred, and has been got up with such consummate skill as might well deceive the most astute and investigating minds.

P. S. Since the preceding was in type, we learn that a letter has been received from Dr. Gardiner. at London, by the steamer at New York, which states that he had just heard of the reports which had been circulated respecting him, and that he should return immediately to the United States.

SUPERSCRIPTION OF LETTERS .- In the directions to post-Among the statements put forth is one that he was always considered a poor man in Mexico, who neither possessed the means nor could procure the credit to work such a mine; and some have even denied that he ever owned a mine, or ever workother should also be superscribed with the county of the lat-ter office. A postmaster in Texas says in that State the post offices are so little known out of their immediate neighbor-hood that letters not inscribed with the county are frequently sent experimentally from office to office, until they wear out, without reaching the office for which they are intended. A greater attention to these matters on the part of the writers of the letters, as well as postmasters, would much promote the comfort of postmasters, and the facility and safety of the

> They cultivate the Blackberry in the neighborhood of Bos ion. An old pasture is broken up, the sprouts are planted in rows in October, and kept clear of weeds and otherwise treatrows in October, and kept clear of weeds and otherwise treated like raspherries. The Agriculturist says that the fruit thus produced is of a size and flavor which surprises those who are only acquainted with the wild blackberry. Our readers may not all be aware that the American species has a more agreeable flavor than the European. There are also different varieties of the American fruit even in its wild state from which a selection might be made.

Gold Fishing in Hongary. - The Gazette de Breslau mys that when Georgey retreated from Comorn toward the Theiss, in the summer of 1849, he took with him seventeen wagons laden with gold ore, which had been sequestered by he commission of national defence to prevent their falling in-to the hands of the Austrians. Upon arriving at the marshy banks of the Theiss it was found difficult to convey the waone across without delaying the movement of the army, and they were thrown into the river. The director of mines in opper Huegary has now organized a force of miners and en gineers, with the hope of recovering the greater portion of the resarre, seeing that the specific gravity of the ore will most probably have prevented its being carried away by the current. The value of the golden mineral thrown into the Theissectimated, without exaggeration, at from three to four hun-led thousand floring.

FATAL RESULT.—The injuries to the little girl whose clustes took fite from the explosion of a camphine lamp in assumation at New York on Friday night have resulted in death the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest stributes the explosion of the lamp to the carelessness of the driver, in having turned it upside down, and recommends the grand jury to take cog of the case, in view of the frequent casualties occurthe upside down, and recommends the grant possible occuping from the use of this dangerous fluid. A warrant ressued for the arrest of the driver.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

PROM THE BALLISH (W. C.) BEGISTER OF JULY 30. This distinguished gentleman arrived in this city on Friday last, en route for Washington, from his residence in Hillsboro'. He received on Saturday the visits of many of his numerous friends, and left on Monday morning for the seat of government. The subjoined correspondence has been handed us for publication. The admirable letter of Governor GRAHAM will commend itself to every true-hearted man as an able and patriotic defence of the Compromise and the Union.

RALEIGH, JULY 26, 1851.

DEAR STR: On behalf of your numerous friends in the city, we greet your arrival among us with sincere pleasur. Having resided here for four years as the Chief Magistre of our State, we can bear high and faithful testimony to your state,

ment of the National Government, we feel gratified by ability and impartiality with which it has been administ by you. And especially do we admire the unflinching zea and the efficient labor, and the enlightened talent with whic you have defended the great and noble cause of the Constru TION and the Union.

er, at such time as will suit your conver ith sentiments of high esteem, your ob't serval
W. D. Haywood,
Richard Hines,
James Iredell,
Charles E. Johnsto Richard Hines, James Iredell, Charles Manly, B. F. Moore, J. F. Taylor, C. B Root, George Little. J. H Bryan, C. L. Hinton, H. W. Miller, E. B. Free

GENTLEMEN: I deeply regret that the necessity of pursuing my journey on my return to Washington with all conve manner as if his ship or cargo had been captured on the high seas by an enemy's cruiser. The testimonies in favor of the standing and character of Dr. Gardiner are of the most respectable nature, and are from such men as Gen. Scorr, Senators Downs and Jeyrgrson Davis, &c., all of whom speak of him in the highest terms.

All the recent assertions of his poverty, destitution of means, non-existence of such a mine, &c. were brought to the attention of the Commissioners, investigated by them, and dismissed as being entirely unsustained or completely refuted.

The first report on the subject of this alleged fraud was such a bald, disjointed falsehood, that it fell to pieces from its own rettenness. It was said that Dr. Gardiner had voluntarily confessed the fraud to Mr. Porte, and that he further stated that Dr. Gardiner had voluntarily confessed the had only been able to retain \$\$0,000 for himselfout of the entire award of upwards of \$400,000; all the rest having been absorbed by his counsel and others, and that he was going to Europe with the \$\$0,000. To have gotten up and successfully cartined are formed to the first possible trust, at a time of much excitations. It is to be attention of the counties of the contents of the conte

complimentary than deserved to my humble services in the administration of a department of the Government, and in the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Dalled suddenly and unexpectedly from the retirement of pivate life to an important and responsible trust, at a time of nuch excitement on national affairs, I did not hesitate to acept a distinction which I conceived to be tendered in my person to the steadfast and loyal character of my native State after than to the qualifications of the individual. And if there has been any thing in the manner of discharging the luties of my post which is at all worthy of the commendatior in which you indulge, it is attributable mainly to the less me learned in her schools, and some little experience in he conduct of her affairs.

schools, and some little experience in he conduct of her affairs.

My leisure will not allow such a presentation of my views on the present state of the country as would be agreeable to mr, were it in my power to meet you as proposed by your invitation. I cannot, however, forbear to any that in my opinion the settlement of the vexed questions arising out of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, and he relations between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, commonly called the compromise acts of 1850, ought to be regarded in all sections as a final adjustment; as uppn its faithful observance must mainly depend the peace and quet of the country. Whilst it has not effected every thing which our own section might have insisted on or desired, it still, in my judgment, paces our peculiar interes's under a securer protection than they have enjoyed for the last wenty years. Not to mention the rejection of the Wilmot proviso from the Territorial bills of Utah and New Mexico by a decisie vote of the House of Representatives, after the long protraited contest, year after

justices and judges, both of the higher and inferior courts, have every where met the responsibilities imposed upon them by it, in a manner, and with an ability, learning, and fortitude worthy of the disciples and successors of John Mar-hall. They have not only maintained it in execution, but vindicated it in elaborate charges to the juries, which they have caused to be published for general information. We are a people of precedents, and of habitual reverence for the opinions of the judiciary, under the high sanctions of official oaths. These judicial addresses will do far more to correct vitiated public opinion at the North than all the arguments of statesmen or politiciars on the floor of Charges.

men or politicians on the floor of Congress.

Nor is this all. The Executive of the United States stands seady, in every case legally requiring it, to bring the military power to the aid of the civil officer in the execution of this law. And here I shall not be restrained by an apprehension of being thought guilty of adulation by the censoricus few, from doing an act of justice to the Chief Magistate of a nation, in bearing my testimony to the "clearness in his great office" with which he has trodden the path of duly in regard office" with which he has trodden the path of duly in regard to this statute, without usurpation, ostentation, or evasion; without vanity, fear, or reproach. Such concurrent action on the part of every department of the Federal Government not only gives to us the protection of a public authority, but cannot but have a salutary effect in bringing back the people of the non-slaveholding States to a sense of their obligations under the constitution, and convince hose who are sincere that, instead of conscience requiring their aid in the escape of a slave, or a passive indifference in regard to him, it demands that they shall give their assistance in all proper cases for his recapture and surrender. Need I add that a large part of the press, the pulpit, and the public men of the North, at the head of whom stands the great expounder of the Constitution, are also on our side in this contest.

While these good influences are at work on our behalf is the non-slaveholding States, and the Government throws over us the shield of its protection, in maintaining the compromise, it is with unfeigned regret that I perceive in our own section of the country some who, while professing a willingness to abide by it, disparage it in such terms as to perseade all others not to do so; others who regard it as of no effect, and are ready to re-agitate the whole subject of slavery, ad infi-nitum; while others denounce it as a most intolerable griev-ance, making a real casus belli, and justifying a revolution f the Government under the name of sec

of the Government under the name of secession. I cannot now discuss these various positions. But it cannot escape observation that the advocates of all three of them are most anxious to obtain a recognition of the decirine that a State may at pleasure secede from the Union, and at after such declaration of secession there is no longer a ty power in the Government of the United States to enforce the laws of the United States within our limits. Their surjety and year for this description to the control of the United States to enforce the laws of the United States within our limits. iety and zeal for this dectrine in theory places the two class of persons first adverted to in the same category with the practical secessionist. If the fact he undersiable that one is for immediate secession, and another solicitous to have his right recognised to do se with impunity, it is difficult to per ceive how he could more effectually sid and encourage him to that fatal result.

Nor can I dwell on the doctrine of secession further the to say that it is utterly inconsistent with and repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; and that it was fully di-custed, and in my opinion reluted, along with nullifi in the winter of 1832-'33.

I counsel no abstement of vigilance over the true rights the South, and shall be the last to surrender the right of n volution should aggressions and grievances arise to justify it it rust, however, that if such a state of things shall ever on cur, we shall make an out and out revolution, which leave no room for doubt, and entrap no man's conscience. It the mean time, by faithfully adhering to the terms of adjust the mean time, by faithfully adhering to the terms of adjustment agreed on in the compromise ac's by the exertions and
sacrifices of patriots of both the great parties which have divided the country, we shall entitle ourselves to have them in
like manner observed and kept on the part of our Northern
brethren; and in the event of a last appeal, after a failure in
our just expectations, we would stand justified to ourselves
and before the judgment of mankind. I findly hope, howand before the judgment of manging. I indiv pope, accepted, that there is yet patriotism enough in all sections to preserve our Union in its true spirit, and transmit the blessings of the Constitution to the latest posterity.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,

WM. A. GRAHAM.

Meass. Harwoon and others, committee. MUNEY WANTED.—\$1,400 wanted for three or four years, for which a mortgage will be given upon property worth \$3,000 uninoumbere! Liberal interest, psyable quarterly or otherwise as desired. Address Q. Z. at this LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

The Barnstable Patriot publishes the following etter from the Secretary of State to citizens of West Dennis, in reply to an invitation to visit that place. It has those peculiar charms which distinguish all Mr. WEBSTER'S epistolary writings, and displays the minuteness and tenacity of early associations, amounting sometimes to a dignified tenderness of feeling, of which the great Statesman as given more than one illustration in the letters e has recently written .- Comm. Advertiser.

WASHISOTOS, JULY 14, 1851. GENTLEMEN : I have received your friendly letter of the th of this month, and am highly gratified with the patriotic

On account of fortifications...

On account of fortifications...

On account of Indian Depart-he general character of your community.

you such productions of mine as may fully explain my senti ments in respect to the great questions of the present time.

With some of you I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted, as I have often been in your good town of Dennis, as well as in all the other towns on the Cape. I see also attached to your letter many names not personally known to me, but belonging to families with which I have had acquaintance in former times. I have always found the air of of awards per 15th article of same treaty. to me, but belonging to families with which I have had acviews remarkably fine; and I suppose I ought to confess, also, that in these my pleasant visits I did not entirely neglect

brown the fly in them. Gentlemen, the nature of your population is somewhat pe nliar. I have often been struck by the very great number of sea captains, as well as other mariners, which the county of

the streams, so highly estimated by the anglers who have

with the more elderly gentlemen of your county. I have had the pleasure of frequent conversations concerning early revolutionary times, and especially respecting that extraordinary man, James Otis. I have been where he lived, and examined such of his papers as I could find; but in the latter part of his life he destroyed most of his correspondence. Mr. Tudor has written a very good history of his life; and you will know the emphatic sulegy propagated on him by the slder. all know the emphatic eulogy pronounced on him by the elder Adame, viz. that it was James Otis who set the ball of the Revolution in motion. Warm, eloquent, and highly impassioned in the cause of liberty, his brilliant life was terminated by a struke of lightning.

None were earlier to begin, none more perseveringly main

None were earlier to begin, none more perseveringly main-tained, more zealously struggled to maintain, the cause of the Revolution than the people on the Cape. All the region about James Otis, and the Thomases, and the other true-hearted patriots of those times, is to me a sort of classic ground; remote, without large ciries, scattered along an ex-tensive coast, there was yet, I think, in no part of the coun-try a more ferrent describes to the restrictions of the coun-

tion of the present Constitution, was TREE SEAS, free seas, on which their industry could be displayed, and their national blessing of Providence they have enjoyed this free-

dom and this protection for a long course of years, and have flourished and prospered under them beyond all former example.

What if your soil be not of the richest quality; what if

be not fertile like western New York and the West be not fertile like western New York and the Western States; I still hardly know a part of the country in which the people enjoy a more substant al comfort. I have traversed the whole, from the "outside" in Provincetown to the line of Plymouth, without seeing an instance of ragged poverty or of absolute want. Your labors are on the sea. In a more emphatic sense than can be said of any other people, your home is on the deep. Nevertheless, the home of your families; the home of your affections; the home to which you return with an much clashess of heart, is in the various towns on the

home of your affections; the home to which you return with so much gladness of heart, is in the various towns on the Cape, "where all your treasures be."

I trust that there is not a man among you who does not feel and see that the prosperity of his labor is mainly connected with the administration of the Government of the United States; and therefore I trust that the political air of the Cape will always remain as healthy as its natural atmosphere, and that it will be as free from faction and fanaticism as it is from force and varyers.

figs and vapors.

If your hardy and enterprising young men go eastward, pursuing their employments, to the Bay of Chaleur, the Stratts, or the Grand Bank, do they not receive a p sitive protection and encouragem nt from the laws of the United States? If they take a wider range, and in pursuit of larger objects, coast along Brizil, double the Cape, and thence steer west, or south or north in the west Pacific do they we feel west, or south, or north, in the vast Pacific, do they not find that they are safely cover d by the sheller of their flag, which

no power on earth ventures to treat with disrespect?

My friends of West Dennis, discourage fanciful ideas, abstract notions, and all inconsiderate attempts to reach ends which, however desirable in themselves, are not placed within he compass of your abilities or duties. Hold on, my friends the compass of your abilities or duties. Hold on, my triends, to the Constitution of your country, and the Government established under it. Leave evils which exist in some parts of the country, but which are beyond your control, to the all-wise direction of an overruling Providence. Perform those duties which are present, plain, and positive. Respect the laws of your country, uphold our American institutions as far as you are able, consult the chart and the compass, kerp an are not the sup by the support of the sye on the sun by day, and on the constellations, both of the South and of the North, by night; and always feeling and acting as if our united constitutional American liberty were, in some degree, committed to your charge, keep her, so far as depends on you, clear of the BREAKERS. Whatever latitudes you traverse, on whatever dis ant billows you are tossed, let your country retain her hold on your affections. Keep her in your hearts, and let your carol to her ever be,

"Lashed to the helm, Should seas o'erwhel I'll think on thee."

I am, my friends, with sincere regard, your obliged fello tizen, and obede nt servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mesars. Wm. B Gooch, Eleaz r Nickerson, Jr., Miller W. Nickerson, and others.

THIS Institution affords a complete course of legal education for the Bar in any of the United States, excepting only matters of merely local law and proctice; and also a systematic course of instruction in Commercial Law for those who propose to engage in mercantile pursuits.

The Law Library, which is constantly increasing, contains now about 14,000 volumes. It includes a very complete collection of American and English Law, and the principal works of the Civil and other foreign Law. It is open to students, and warmed and lighted for their use, during both terms and the winter vacation.

The first term of each scademical year begins in the last week of August, and the second term in the last week of February; each term continues twenty weeks. Students are admitted at any period of a term or vacation. The fees are \$5 in term, and \$25 for a half term. For this sum students have the use of the Law Library and text-books, and LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

fees are \$5 : a term, and \$25 for a half term. For this susstudents have the use of the Law Library and text-books, and,
of the College Library, and may attend all the courses of public lectures delivered to the undergraduates of the University.
The instructors of the Law School are Hon. JOEL PARKER,
LL D., Royali Professor; Hon. THEOFELLUS PARKONS, LL. D.,
Dance Protessor; and Hon. LUTTERS S. CUSHING, Lecturer on
Real Law, the Civil Law, and Griminal Law.
Instruction is given by Lectures, recitations and examinations, and Moot Courts.

For further information application may be made to either of
the instructors.

OFFICIAL

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States from 1st April to 30th June, 1851.

From lands. 6 From loan of 1847, (Treasury notes funded). rom miscellaneous sources..... EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign inter ..\$7,696,190 34 948,878 49 It will give me much satisfaction, if circumstances should llow, to accept your invitation to pass a day among you.

In the mean time, I shall be most happy to send to each of ou such productions of mine as may fully explain my senti-

TREASURT DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, August 1, 1851.
M. NOURSE, Acting Register.

your county delightful in summer, and there are many sea TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING, Acc. 1, 1851

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, August 1, 1851.

Amountoutstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of this 21,200 00 January, 1847, as per records of this office. 20,250 00

Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of ac-counting officers, all under acts prior to 22d July, 1846,.... \$177,961 64

M. NOURSE, Acting Register. OFFICES-ANNUAL SALARY OF \$1,000.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday, the 30th ultimo.

and page, contains nearly a column under the caption, " A Painting from Life."

hich secures it a more extensive reading than it would receive if in the solemn form the subject really deserves. Were the real nature of the case, and the unavoidable and fearful issue of success known to the public, or inquired into by apcants, so far from crowds coming after crowds to obtain 1,000 offices here, the Government would have extreme difficulty to obtain clerks competent to earn their bread in any other pursuit. Let no person suppose that this assertion is made to insinuate blame to the appointing officers. No. The consequences are as completely beyond the control of the appointee as of the appointed.

That aphorism in philosophy, "No general effect without a general adequate cause," holds most effectually in the case before us, and may be plainly and concisely stated, " Not comparing the value of a thousand dollars in an expensive city and in places of residence." To obviate the evil conacquisition of territory from Mexico, and he relations between the slaveholding and non-sieveholding Slates, commonly cultivated, and the fires of the case and an amount of the country of 1800, oghtho be regarded in all sections as a final adjustment; as upon its faithful observance must mainly depend the peace and quest of the country. Whilst it has not effected every thing which our own section might have invested on or desired, it is, the manufacture of the Country of the case of the section of the Wilmot proviso from the Territorial bills of the Union and the rejection of the Wilmot proviso from the Territorial bills of the Union and the rejection of the Wilmot proviso from the Territorial bills of the Union and the Capet. The case all know that first written constitutions in the country was composed and signed on board of the rejection of the Wilmot proviso from the Territorial bills of the Union and the Capet. The case all know that first written constitutions in the country was composed and signed on board of the whole States, and the administration of our rights, and the provision of a sanction fig their observance, such as I fare could not have every description of the whole States, and the administration of government, since and property of the case. The cause of a single person, much less of a single person, much less of a lamp to the constitution of the whole States, and the administration of government was the provision of a sanction fig their observance, such as I fare could not have been procused for many years preceding.

But this is been again to the provision of a sanction fig their observance, such as I fare could not have been procused for many years preceding.

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But this is been again to the provision o sequences of this almost universal negligence the superior

THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In the account of the recent commencement exercise the University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, we notice that the degree of Bachelor in Science has been conferred upon the graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School. This is the first instance since the organization of the new department in the University in which academic honors have been granted for proficiency in the practical sciences. The degree is, we learn, awarded only upon public examination, and this determines the rank to be assigned the candidate in his iploma. It follows, in this respect, the system adopted in the German universities. The lowest rank is distinguished as cum laude, the second magna cum laude, and the third summa cum laude

The Scientific School now embraces nine departments, to wit, astronomy, botany, chemistry, comparative anatomy, and physiology, engineering, geology, general physics, mathematics, and zoology. In any of these a student may become a candidate for graduation. It is required that before presenting himself for examination he shall have passed, whatever be his previous qualifications, at least one year in the school. The length of time for a complete course, in each of the several departments, varies from one to three years. The diploma is signed by the President and Faculty.

The effect of this new style of diploms, which is we believe without precedent in our higher institutions, can but be most beneficial in raising the standard of attainment among our applicants for scientific service. At present the diploma of any institution in the whole country, with the exception of the Military Academy at West Point, is not of itself a pass port to the situation for which it asserts the eminent fi ness of

iron, with a flat bottom, and intended to run between San Francisco and Marysville. The Empire is twenty-three feet beam, length on deck one hunded and thirty, breadth thirty-six. With a load of two hundred tons she will draw but three and a half feet of water, and will thus be valuable for navigating the rivers when the water is low. A large assemblage was present to witness the launch, and a number of ladies were on board when she went off. She was built by Capt. S. Cann, who will take the command of her in about thirry days. She will have an upper cabin one hundred and five feet long and seventeen feet wide, with a row of state rooms on each side. This interesting account by the last srrival shows a wonderful degree of progress in the mechanic arts in that new State

UNPOUNDED RUNGES.—We observe by the New York and Philadelphia papers that the presence of the steamer Monmonth at our port has been made by the telegraphic reporters the foundation for a rumor that sie is some way connected with the Cubs movement which it is alleged is on foot. One report states that the notorious Ned Buntline brought her here, and is having ter fitted up for the conveyance of troops and arms to the island, whilst another report asserts that the steamer has already sailed, with men and arms on here of the property of the steamer has already sailed. arms on board, for a rendezvous near Savannah. Both these reports are without a shadow of foundation. — Ball. American.

TABLE OF DISTANCES ON THE BALTIMORE

the times of departure from the several places, will no doubt be interesting to all who travel over the

There are four daily passenger lines running between Bal-\$12,165,118 48 Cumberland each day.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

The trains from Baltimore leave the Pratt street depot; one at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the other at half-past ten o'clock in the evening, and arrive at so as to leave the places designated at the times stated.

		RNING TRAIN.	NIGHT TRAIR.
	Manus Class	les. Arrive.	Arrive.
	Mount Clare	8.15 A. M.	
į	Relay House	9 8.35	10.58
ģ	Ellicott's Mills	5 9.00	11.13
	Elysville	9.16	11.13
	Woodstock2	5 9.25	11.40
ij	Marriottsville	8 9.33	11.47
ij	Sykesville3	9.50	12.00
d	Gaither's Siding35	9.53	12 05 A. M.
	Plane No. 14		12.30
	Mount Airy		12.45
	Plane No. 4		12 55
9	Monrovia		1.05
ij	ljamsville		1.17
9	Monocacy	9 11.95	1.30
á	Buckeyston	3 11.33	1.40
ă	Point of Rocks70	0 11.48	2.00
U	Berlin	6 12.05 P. M.	
9	Sandy Hook	1 12.85	2.40
ij	Harper's Ferry8	2 12.33	2 46
g	Duffield's	8 12 50	3 00
ij	Kerneysville9	3 1.03	3.15
ğ	Martinaburg10	1 1.50	3.45
ij	Hedgesville10	8 2.10	4.05
d	Licking W. Station113	7 9.85	4.95
9	Hancock	4 2.52	4.40
Ä	Sir John's Run 12	9 3.07	4.55
	Bruce's Depot13		5.03
8	Rockwell's Run14	0 3.37	5.99
è	No. 12 W. Station 15	4.02	5.48
d	Little Cacapon15	8 4.90	6.04
į	Green Spring	5 4.40	6.90
j	Patterson's Creek 17	1 4.55	6 35
ij	Cumberland17	9 5.15	6.50
j	Bo that passangers who		in the morning

reach Cumberland at fifteen minutes past five in the afternoon; those who leave in the night train at ten o'clock arrive at Cum-

berland the next morning at fifty minutes past six.

The trains from Cumberland leave, one at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Baltimore at half-past ave ; the other leaves at ten o'clock at night, and arrives at Baltimore at forty minutes past six.

Passengers going west in the morning train dine at Martineburg; those coming east dine at Harper's Perry.

The accommodation trains to and from Frederick leave

Baltimore at a quarter after four in the evening, and arrive in Frederick at forty-five minutes past seven, and leave Frederick at forty minutes past seven in the morning, and arrive in Baltimore at a quarter past eleven. The distance is sixtyone miles .- Baltimore Patriot.

THE MA PLANT AND GRASS CLOTH OF CHINA.

Extracted from an unpublished work by AARON HAIGHT PALMER, entitled "Japan, &c., Opened." Chapter XI, On the Articles of Export and Import of China.

POR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. The Chinese comprise under the general name of Má, many

plants whose botanical characters place them under different families. The shing ma, the chuh ma, tung ma, tien ma, luh má, the peh chu má, the pi má, and the po lo má are those most commonly cultivated, and the fibres of which are

annually ten, fifteen, or more stems to the height of from seven to ten feet. The pch chuh ma, the lo ma, the po lo ma, and the pi ma are described by Roudot as species of sida or of corchorus. The shing ma, according to Morrison's Dictionary, does not denote any particular species, but the fibres soaked and batchelled.

Dr. Ainelie, in his "Materia Indica," says that the cor-Dr. Ainslie, in his "Materia Indica," says that the corchorus Capsularis, the san lim má of Loureiro, is extensively
cultivated in Chins, especially in the vicinity of Canton,
where it is employed for the same purposes as hemp, cloth
being manufactured of the fibres of its stalks. Its filaments
boiled in lime-water and exposed to the sun become flextible and white and suitable for weaving into cloth.
Stanton in his account of Macarthasy's smbassy to China.

Stenton, in his account of Macartney's embassy to China. escribes this plant as the urtica nivea, or a species of nett Mr. Fortune speaks of a species of urtics, growing at Chu-sen, both wild and cultivated, three or four feet high, the fibres of which are prepared and sold for manufacturing into ropes and cables.

Dr. Roxburg states that the grass cloth of China is made

Dr. Roxburg states that the grass cloth of China is made from the same plant (urtica tenacissima) that yields the fibre called calcoce by Marsden in his History of Sumatra It is found in nearly all parts of the Indian Archipelago, and is as readily cultivated as the willow from cuttings. The Malaye, he observes, use the bark for sewing-thread and twine, and for making fishing-nets. Col. Lowe, in his Dissertation on Penang and Province Wellesley, alludes to the same plant, and by the name of ra me ra me, as yielding a sort of hemp, and used for the same purposes, and he states that it might be easily manufactured into the linen which in China is called grass cloth. "The Chinese here," he adds, "call the called grass cloth. "The Chinese here," he adds, "call the plant cho, and allege that it is the same as that which grows in China, where it is used for making the cloth just mentioned." According to Thunberg ("Flora Japonica") it grows in Japan—the urtica japonica—where the fibre is said to equal Russian flax.

This same description of urtica or nettle is also indigenous to the Philippine Islands, as we learn from the "Flora Filipina," by Don Fr. Manuel Blanco. "This plant," he observes, "tis common in the northern part of the island at Luzon, and

the Military Academy at West Point, is not of itself a pass port to the situation for which it asserts the eminent finness of its possessor. In view of this consideration, the recent movement of the corporation of Harvard deserves the thanks of the friends of sound learning. It will give a value to the diplomas of the Scientific School far exceeding that of an ordinary academic testimonial, whatever signatures it may bear.

The demand for men of superior scientific qualifications, which we are informed is now at Cambridge greatly beyond the supply, will be still increased; while the measure adopted by the Paculty will contribute to furnish a larger number of men of thorough training for the higher walks of practical science.

Launch of an Iron Steamer in San Francisco—The new iron steamer Empire was launched in Hapry Valley, on the 7th ultimo. This fine boat is built entirely of iron, with a fist bottom, and intended to run between San Francisco and Marysville. The Empire is twenty-three feet beam, length on deck one hundred tons she will draw but three and a half feet of water, and will thus be valuable for

bags. It is called pan by those people. Although possess several other fibrous-yielding plants, they no them entirely in favor of this particular description, w them entirely in favor of this particular description, which, in consequence of its great strength, they employ for every purpose, and that it can be and is frequently converted by them into the finest sewing-thread and for other domestic

China and Southern Asia into England, where it is now succe sfully manufictured by Mr. Hirsfall, at Leeds, into cloth nixed with sheep's wool, and for various other purposes. It is said that the greatest difficulty has been overcome the possibility of felting.

Loss of Lives BY THE UPSETTING OF A BOAT .- Five young people, a smed James Ayres, Garret Percey, jr., So-phrinia Persey, Mary Crippeo, and Eamed Daley, went out on the Mill Pord on the Chateaugay river for a sail last Monday night. The night was quite dark, and by a sudden movement the boat was upset and all five were drowned. Their ages were from seventeen to twenty.

BURNT TO DEATH BY CAMPRING.—At Louisville, on FIRE AND Loss of Four Lives.—On Saturday night a frame shanty at Browntown, in Bradford county, Pa., used by the contractors of the North Branch Canal extension, was consumed, and Abraham Fisher and Henry Fisher, contractors, Hannigan, superintendent, and Goldsmith, the cook, perished in the flames.

Bunnt to Death By Campaine.—At Louisville, on Wednesday night, Mr. C. H. Energ, an apothecary, was burnt to death by the opening of a camphine lamp, which he was trimming. The lamp was burning at the time, and while in the act of pouring in more camphine into it, it upon, and the liquid caught fire, and he was burnt in so terrible a manner that he died in a few hours.